

place as one of the primary means of expression. Faculty and students, many of whom have no special training in the arts, participate in community plays, concerts, drawing and designing classes, and building. There is constant artistic activity of various kinds which is a normal part of the community life and in which almost everyone participates in one way or another.

A second divergence from conventional college life is the inclusion of a work program as a part of education. All take part in this, irrespective of the tuition fee they pay (the college fee is based on a sliding scale, the individual paying according to his financial resources). The college is unendowed and hence forced to live frugally on its income from student fees and occasional gifts. Out of this necessity rose certain educational possibilities which have developed into principles. Everyone is expected to help with the work of the community: building the necessary college buildings under the supervision of an architect, landscaping the grounds, helping run a farm which produces a considerable amount of the food of the community, maintaining roads and buildings, constructing stage sets, helping in the college offices. In this work students learn to handle tools and simple machinery; they become acquainted with some of the basic routines of the world's work and with the life of the worker. By the end of their four years some may even become fairly competent craftsmen. But more important is the fact that they live in a simple yet representative American community which is engaged in a variety of the practical activities of daily modern life. In seeking to maintain a smoothly operating and productive plant, which they feel belongs to them and provides the means for their education, the students come to know real responsibility.

A third aspect of the college distinguishes it from most colleges, and like the first two mentioned may offer a suggestion for future developments in American institutions. I refer to real self-government.

The college is established on its own property and, being neither tax supported nor endowed, is independent of a board of trustees or other external controlling groups. It derives its income largely from student fees. Hence it is free to act according to its own decisions. The faculty as a body own and have the ultimate control of the college property and educational discipline. They elect from their membership a board of fellows which administers the finances and makes faculty appointments. The board is considered to be an executive committee of the faculty. This means real self-government for a college faculty.

Community Self-Government

The students participate in this community self-government. Their four officers attend faculty meetings dealing with the general affairs